

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-216

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA, ADOPTING THE NASSAU COUNTY PARKS ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES AND DESIGN MANUAL; PROVIDING CERTAIN LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS; PROVIDING FOR APPLICATION; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Policy ROS.01.01 of the Recreation and Open Space Element of the Nassau County 2030 Comprehensive Plan (“Comprehensive Plan”) mandates the preparation and maintenance of a Park and Recreation Master Plan to guide the development and maintenance of County parks and recreation facilities; and

WHEREAS, the Park and Recreation Master Plan is intended to inventory the County parks system, provide guidelines for the size, timing and phasing of parks in the County, develop a parks needs assessment, provide level-of-service standards; identify potential funding sources for implementation, and a long-range capital improvements plan for future parks and recreation facilities; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Policy ROS.01.02 of the Recreation and Open Space Element of the Comprehensive Plan, consultants and staff organized extensive public outreach including surveys, public workshops, and extensive discussions with community organizations in order to develop a plan that reflects the needs and values of the County; and

WHEREAS, a series of community workshops and community surveys were conducted to provide input on the development of a Park and Recreation Master Plan, including spending priorities, facility and amenity needs, program needs, and community benefits; and

WHEREAS, on January 25, 2021, the Board adopted the policies and recommendations included in the Nassau County Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan and directed the County Manager to develop and provide implementing legislation; and

WHEREAS, the implementation documents include the Nassau County Parks Administrative Procedures and Design Manual; and

WHEREAS, the Board now finds it in the best interest of the County and its citizens to adopt the Nassau County Parks Administrative Procedures and Design Manual.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Nassau County, Florida, as follows:

SECTION 1. FINDINGS. The above findings are true and correct and are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. ADOPTION OF DESIGN MANUAL. In accordance with Policy ROS.01.01 of the Recreation and Open Space Element of the Nassau County 2030 Comprehensive

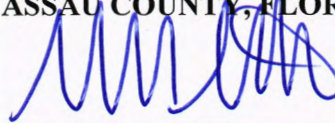
Plan, the Nassau County Parks Administrative Procedures and Design Manual dated December 13, 2021, which is attached hereto as Appendix A and incorporated herein by reference including administrative procedures, guiding principles, service-delivery methods, and park prototypes, is hereby approved.

SECTION 3. IMPLEMENTATION AND APPLICABILITY. The Nassau County Parks Administrative Procedures and Design Manual is a regulatory document that establishes procedures for review and approval of parks; guiding principles that are the underpinnings of the parks development, design, and access standards; geographical and activity-based service-delivery models for facilities and programs; and park prototypes for neighborhood, community, and regional parks.

SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

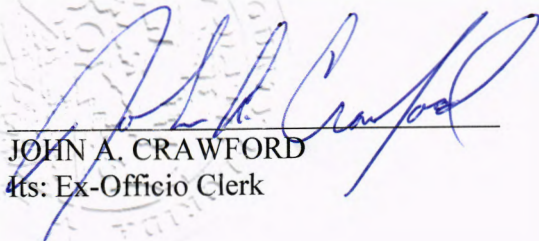
DULY ADOPTED this 13th day of December, 2021.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA**



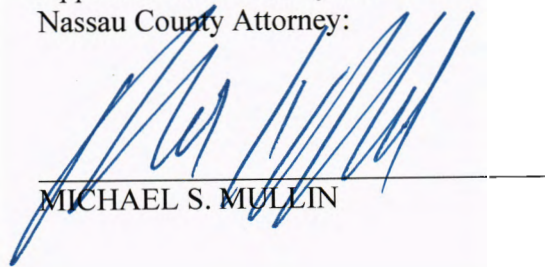
Its: Chairman

Attest as to Chairman's Signature



JOHN A. CRAWFORD
Its: Ex-Officio Clerk

Approved as to form by the
Nassau County Attorney:



MICHAEL S. MULLIN

APPENDIX A



**PARKS, RECREATION, AND
OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN**

NASSAU COUNTY | EST. 1824



NASSAU COUNTY PARKS ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES AND DESIGN MANUAL

NASSAU COUNTY

PARKS & RECREATION

AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MISSION STATEMENT

“TO RESPOND TO RESIDENTS’ NEEDS AND PRIORITIES, PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN HIGH-QUALITY FACILITIES, AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCY OF THE COUNTY IN A FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE MANNER”

**ADOPTED DECEMBER 13, 2021:
RESOLUTION 2021-216**

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**NASSAU COUNTY PARKS
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES
AND DESIGN MANUAL
IS A REGULATORY DOCUMENT
THAT IS ENFORCABLE
UNDER CHAPTER 29 OF THE
COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES**

GOFFINSVILLE NASSAU RIVER PARK

FOUNDATIONAL VALUES



PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

NASSAU COUNTY | EST. 1824

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN,
APPROVED BY RESOLUTION 2021-011 ON JANUARY 25,
2021, IS ADOPTED BY REFERENCE.

Nassau County values applicable to parks and recreation system include:

- Aging in place;**
- Community engagement;**
- Compact, walkable, and efficient development patterns;**
- Environmental resiliency and sustainability;**
- Fiscal sustainability;**
- Healthy lifestyles and places;**
- High-quality educational opportunities;**
- High-quality public spaces and facilities;**
- Best stormwater management practices for sea level rise and storm events;**
- Low-impact design;**
- Preservation of rural character;**
- Protection and enhancement of tree canopy;**
- Protection of natural resources;**
- Recreational water access;**
- Robust tourism;**
- Safe and efficient multimodal transportation; and**
- Sense of place.**

These values should continue to inform day-to-day decision-making regarding parks and recreation planning, design, programs, operations, and management.

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan (PROSMP) adopted by resolution 2021-011.

01



ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

This section summarizes the types of parks or park impact fees required for residential development and describes the procedures for park provision in the development process. **Please note that this manual does not supersede applicable Comprehensive Plan goals, objectives, and policies as well as standards contained within the Land Development Code and Code of Ordinances.** All new residential development must comply with level of service, access, and other park-related standards.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Per Comprehensive Plan Recreation and Open Space Element Policy ROS.01.03, a neighborhood park is defined below.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK DEFINITION

“Neighborhood Park” shall mean a local park that serves local residents within ½ mile. The site shall have suitable, well drained soils to accommodate both active and passive recreational uses. Specific uses for the park shall be developed in accordance with County-wide parks and recreation needs assessment and the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan, and as further defined in this manual. The optimal size for a neighborhood park is 5-10 acres (National Recreation and

Parks Association, 1996) but may vary according to the size of the neighborhood and the number of residents being served. Neighborhood parks shall be planned, designed, and constructed in accordance with this manual, which includes alternate neighborhood park prototypes based on size. In Nassau County, development that contains 25 units or less and development that is built as a rural residential development is exempt from the neighborhood park requirements. Rural residential development is defined as a development where all lots have a minimum gross acreage of 5 acres (217,800 square feet) or more.

Guiding principles can be found in Section 03 of this manual and the neighborhood park prototypes by size are provided in Section 04.

Neighborhood park size is based on the standard of four acres for every 1,000 residents (Comprehensive Plan Recreation and Open Space Element Policy ROS.01.06). Neighborhood parks smaller than the five-acre minimum may be approved by the planning director in accordance with the following criteria:

1. park design is consistent with the prototypes, principles, and standards as defined in this manual; and
2. if consistent with # 1, multiple parks under the five-acre minimum size can collectively provide the greater of five-acre minimum or the required neighborhood park acreage.

Neighborhood parks shall be privately constructed and maintained to serve the development of which they are a part, although the Developer/HOA may choose to allow those living outside the development to utilize the park if they so desire. Neighborhood parks shall be maintained and operated by the developer or Homeowners Association, Property Owners Association, Community Development District, or other similar entity, or such an entity may contract with a private vendor for maintenance and operation. This requirement shall apply to successors and assigns.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Per Comprehensive Plan Recreation and Open Space Policy ROS.01.07, the following standards apply to neighborhood parks.

- a. Access. Neighborhood parks must be easily accessible from safe and adequate bicycle and pedestrian facilities, as determined by County Staff, from their home to the neighborhood park unimpeded by a physical or legal impediment.
- b. Prototype neighborhood park. Prototypical neighborhood parks and design principles are contained within this manual. These prototype park and design principles shall be the guide by which all neighborhood parks are designed. Based on the level of service standard required in Policy ROS.01.06, when a development generates less than 5 acres of demand for a neighborhood park, prototypes and design principles shall guide park design.
- c. Street frontage. At least two sides of the park, or thirty-three (33%) of the total perimeter of the park, whichever is greater, must abut a street.
- d. Minimum land area. While a neighborhood park may include wetlands, natural areas, stormwater management facilities and other similar components, the minimum required acreage per LOS standard shall be dry, flat and free of encumbrances that would inhibit establishment of active recreation facilities. This includes, but is not limited to, areas subject to conservation easements, wetland or depression areas, or easements that prohibit the use of the easement area for active recreation, and other similar encumbrances. In cases where a utility easement is present, the utilities must be located underground and the easement holder shall provide a written statement to the planning department approving the use of the area for recreation as shown on the correlating site plan for the individual park.
- e. Shared facilities. Stormwater treatment facilities such as retention ponds may be designed within neighborhood parks subject to the applicable standards for neighborhood parks. However, consistent with “d” above, the stormwater treatment facilities shall not be credited towards meeting the minimum LOS Standard.

Where neighborhood parks have an area of five acres or greater, SWMFs may be credited

towards meeting the minimum area standards defined in Sec. 29-46(b)(1)b.i. subject to the following:

- a. SWMFs shall be limited to the lesser of 12% of the total park area, or the actual required volume capacity for the pond as determined by Nassau County Engineering Services based on a review of the project’s submitted drainage calculations.
- b. SWMFs shall be activated and incorporated as contributing and functioning elements of the park through the inclusion of ADA compliant multi-use trails, fitness stations, picnic area, and other similar active recreation amenities.
- c. SWMFs shall not be encircled, in whole or in part, by chain-link fencing or a similar barrier.

COMMUNITY PARKS

Per Comprehensive Plan Recreation and Open Space Element Policy ROS.01.03, a community park is defined below.

COMMUNITY PARK DEFINITION

“Community Park” shall mean a park that serves two or more neighborhoods, and typically serves residents within ½ - 3 miles. The site shall have suitable, well drained soils to accommodate both active and passive recreational uses. Specific uses for the park shall be determined through the County-wide parks and recreation needs assessment and the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan, which may be supplemented with subsequent neighborhood and community involvement or County Parks and Recreation staff assessment of a specific site subject to the guidance defined in this manual. Community parks are not intended to be used extensively for programmed adult athletic use and tournaments. While the optimal size of a community park is between 20-50 acres (National Recreation and Parks Association, 1996), Nassau County’s minimum standard is 10 acres of developable land. Community parks shall be planned, designed, and constructed in accordance with this manual, which includes a community park prototype.

Guiding principles can be found in Section 03 of this manual and the community park prototypes are provided in Section 04.

REGIONAL PARKS

Per Comprehensive Plan Recreation and Open Space Element Policy ROS.01.03, a regional park is defined below.

REGIONAL PARK DEFINITION

“Regional Park” shall mean a park that serves the needs of residents county-wide. Regional parks shall be located within 5 miles of every resident within urban/suburban areas and within 10 miles of every resident within rural areas. The site shall have suitable, well drained soils to accommodate both active and passive recreational uses. Specific uses for the park shall be determined through the County-wide parks and recreation needs assessment and the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan, which may be supplemented with subsequent neighborhood and community involvement or County Parks and Recreation staff assessment of a specific site, subject to the guidance defined in this manual.

While the optimal size for a regional park is 50 acres and larger, Nassau County's minimum standard is 30 acres; however, exceptions to the minimum size standard may be made for sites of significant natural or cultural value, as determined by the Planning Director and the Parks Director consistent with this manual, and based upon the following criteria:

- a. The site will provide specific public access to a waterway (e.g., beach access, boat ramp, etc.); or
- b. The site contains a significant historic resource, and the County determines that this resource should be preserved; or
- c. The site serves to expand an existing public park or other protected natural or conservation lands.

Regional parks shall be planned, designed, and constructed in accordance with this manual, which includes a regional park prototype.

Guiding principles can be found in Section 03 of this manual and the regional park prototypes are provided in Section 04.

IMPACT FEES AND PARK PROVISION PROCEDURES

All new development containing a residential component shall dedicate a proportionate share of recreation land or pay the applicable impact fee for park land, to mitigate the new demand on Regional Parks created by new residents within the proposed development based upon the level of service standards adopted in Nassau County Comprehensive Plan Policy ROS.01.04 and further detailed in this manual.

It shall be the County's sole decision to require land dedication or accept payment of impact fees in accordance with the adopted Impact Fee Regulations (Sec. 34-21, Nassau County Code) to mitigate new demand placed on the Regional Park system. Upon application for residential subdivision plat, PUD, Detailed Specific Area Plan, Development of Regional Impact or approval of any other development proposal with a residential component, the Planning Director shall make an individualized determination that the dedication of land is related both in nature and extent to the impact of the proposed development based on the factors set forth in Sec. 29-46 (a)(1). The Planning Director, in coordination with the Parks Director, shall have the authority to mandate the dedication of land in accordance with Sec. 29-46, Nassau County Code, or accept the payment of impact fees for park land, subject to the appeal procedures in Sec.3.04(B)(7) and Sec.1.05(C) of the Nassau County Land Development Code. Any dedication of land for a Regional Park shall be eligible for park land impact fee credits as defined in the adopted Impact Fee Regulations (Sec. 34-21, Nassau County Code).

All land dedications must be proportional to the residential development's anticipated impacts on the County's Regional Park system. No residential development will be required to dedicate park land in excess of their impact as determined by the level of service standards in Policy ROS.01.04. However, nothing herein shall prohibit a residential development from voluntarily contributing more than the minimum level of service standards in Policy ROS.01.04.

IMPACT FEES AND PARK PROVISION PROCEDURES

The following factors shall be evaluated and used to guide the County’s decision-making process to require the dedication of land or accept payment of impact fees for park land (full text can be found in Sec.29-46):

- i. Acreage Size of Demand Generated.
- ii. Site Characteristics.
 - Available multi-modal access;
 - Adequate buffers to minimize negative impacts to adjacent neighborhoods;
 - Site configuration, topography, soils, geometry, and vegetation that are conducive to the construction of both active and passive recreation facilities;
 - Adequate utilities to support the proposed facilities and amenities;
 - Scenic beauty and vegetation;
 - Estimated costs to develop the site; and
 - Anticipated local, state, regional or federal permitting requirements.
- iii. Expansion of Service. The ability of the potential Regional Park to expand or provide additional service in unserved or underserved areas.
- iv. Location (General). Proximity/relationship of the potential Regional Park to other existing, potential, or planned County Parks/Preserves, State Park, State Forest, National Forest, or other similar publicly held recreation or conservation lands. Relationship of the potential Regional Park to unique environmental features, bodies of water and/or cultural resources.
- v. Location (Water Access). The potential Regional Park’s relationship to waterways and the Atlantic Ocean.
 - It is the expressed intent of Nassau County to acquire properties that provide access to navigable waterways and the Atlantic Ocean.



TABLE 1 - IMPACT FEES (AS ADOPTED BY ORDINANCE 2019-25)

TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT	PARK IMPACT FEE LAND PER DWELLING UNIT	TOTAL RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IMPACT FEE PER DWELLING UNIT	TOTAL PARK AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IMPACT FEE PER DWELLING UNIT
Single-family houses (detached)	\$1,342.67	\$706.23	\$2,048.90
Multi-family (except for duplex/quadruplex)	\$871.47	\$458.38	\$1,329.85
Duplex/quadruplex	\$1,231.20	\$647.60	\$1,878.80
Mobile home	\$1,454.14	\$764.86	\$2,219.00

IMPACT FEES AND PARK PROVISION PROCEDURES

- vi. **Connectedness.** The ability of the potential Regional Park to create a logical expansion of, or connection between, public holdings and/or facilities.
- vii. **Future Potential.** The ability to expand the potential Regional Park in the future as adjacent lands develop or are acquired.
- viii. **Implementation of Community Planning Efforts.** Relationship between the potential Regional Park and any existing Area Plan, Corridor Plan, Master Plan, Master Planned Community, Master Planned Development, Sector Plan, Development of Regional Impact, or other community planning initiative or exercise.
- ix. **All land dedications must be proportional to the residential development's anticipated impacts on the County's Regional Park system.**

Donation and construction of new facilities such as ball fields, vessel launching facilities, playgrounds, and other public recreational improvements and buildings may be eligible for recreational facility impact fee credits.

Developer contribution credits pursuant to Section 34-86 for the donation of park land or other contributions (fees for professional services, site permitting, etc.) outlined in Section 34-24(f) shall only apply to the Park Impact Fee component of the combined Park and Recreational Facilities Impact Fee.

Developer contribution credits pursuant to Section 34-86 for the construction and donation of recreational facilities or other contributions outlined in Section 34-24(g) shall only apply to the Recreational Facility Impact Fee component of the combined Park and Recreational Facilities Impact Fee. Such credits shall be separately calculated and applied in accordance with Section 34-86.

Park Impact Fee shall mean the portion of the Park and Recreational Facility Impact Fee attributable to park land.

Recreational Facility Impact Fee shall mean the portion of the Park and Recreational Facility Impact Fee attributable to recreational facilities, such as ball fields, vessel launching facilities, playgrounds, and other public recreational improvements and buildings.

PARKS REVIEW

Land and improvements for neighborhood parks shall be provided by new development at the time of initial construction of residential units. Neighborhood parks shall be reviewed through the development review process outlined in Land Development Code (LDC) Section 5.07 (site development plan review) contemporaneously with the development creating the demand. If located in the East Nassau Community Planning Area, the process shall follow LDC Section 27.08 (approval procedure for preliminary development plans (PDP) within DSAPs and, subsequently, 27.10 (approval procedure for site plans within DSAP/PDP).



Plans will be reviewed by the Development Review Committee in accordance with the principles and standards defined in the Parks Administrative Procedures and Design Manual. Neighborhood Parks shall be constructed contemporaneously with residential units creating demand for the new facility.



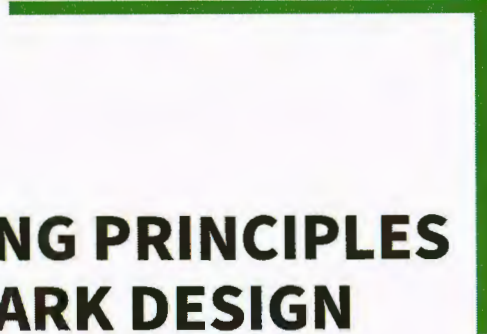
Appeal procedures and resolution of conflicting provisions will follow LDC Section 1.05 (C) and 3.04 (B)(7), or if in the ENCPA, will follow LDC Section 27.10(D).



02



GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR PARK DESIGN



INTRODUCTION

Guiding principles are an important component of a long-range vision. The following page displays guiding principles that **provide high-level direction** for implementing a vision for the parks and recreation system.



PETERS POINT

INTEGRATED PUBLIC REALM



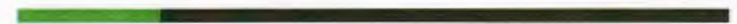
10-MINUTE WALK



POWER OF 10+



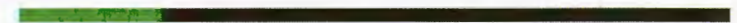
HIGH-PERFORMANCE PUBLIC SPACES



OTHER PRINCIPLES



COMPLETE STREETS



PUBLIC WATERFRONT ACCESS



Integrated Public Realm

First, the principle of “parks as plexus” is viewing the parks system as an **integrated system**, transcending departmental or organizational silos through collaboration.

COUNTY VISION

The County vision is to collaborate with many departments and agencies to generate multiple benefits for residents while leveraging county resources.



FIGURE 1 | INTEGRATED PUBLIC REALM

All park and facility design shall apply the principles espoused in the Integrated Public Realm construct.

For an **Integrated Public Realm**, parks require the following elements:

- stormwater treatment areas within a larger flood control system;
- trailheads within a bicycle and pedestrian network;
- fitness facilities within a community-wide wellness initiative;
- wildlife habitat and tree canopy within a larger ecological system;
- neighborhood stabilizers, job creators, and property value enhancers that spark economic development;
- indoor and outdoor classrooms within the community’s education systems;
- unique visitor destinations with exceptional recreation experiences, within a greater tourism development initiative; and
- exhibition sites within the community’s system of museums and botanical gardens.



GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR PARKS DESIGN



COLLABORATION WITH DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES



IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE



10-Minute Walk

All park and facility design shall apply the principles espoused in the 10-minute (1/2 mile) walk campaign.

10-Minute (1/2 mile) Walk Campaign

Another guiding principle, for placemaking is the **10-Minute Walk**. The 10-Minute Walk Campaign (<https://10minutewalk.org/>) is promoted by the Trust for Public Land in partnership with the National Recreation and Park Association and the Urban Land Institute to ensure that there's a **great park within a 10-minute (1/2 mile) walk of every person**, in every neighborhood, in urban and suburban areas across America.

Level-Of-Service

This principle is also adopted as a **level-of-service** metric ("Access LOS") in the County's Recreation and Open Space Element of the Comprehensive Plan as well as the County's Land Development Code – requiring new development to **provide a neighborhood park within 10 minutes (1/2 mile) of every resident**.



FIGURE 2 | PROTOTYPE FOR A NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

Figure 2 illustrates the neighborhood park prototype

Park Amenities

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Pavilion, concession, and restrooms | 9. Pavilion |
| 2. Playground and shade structure | 10. Park zone traffic calming |
| 3. Chess and checker table games | 11. Crosswalk |
| 4. Outdoor foosball table | 12. Neighborhood park access |
| 5. Outdoor ping-pong table | 13. On-street parking |
| 6. Multi-purpose open space | 14. Green infrastructure |
| 7. Picnic tables | 15. Interior sidewalks and trails |
| 8. Basketball, tennis, multi-purpose court | |

Power of 10+

The Project for Public Spaces (PPS) defines the guiding **principle of placemaking** as both a process and a philosophy. This involves observing, listening to, and asking questions of the people who live, work, and play in a particular area in order to understand their aspirations for that space and for the community as a whole. This knowledge, can help to create a common vision for that place. Placemaking helps to **promote better urban design**, and facilitates creative patterns of use, paying particular attention to the physical, cultural, and social identities that define a place and support its ongoing evolution.

One PPS tool for placemaking is the **Power of 10+**, the idea that “places thrive when users have a range of reasons (10+) to be there.

In terms of parks, these could include a place to:

- relax;
- exercise;
- picnic;
- read;
- play;
- listen to music;
- enjoy art;
- meet or watch people;
- observe nature; and
- recognize history and culture.

All park and facility design shall apply the principles espoused in the Power of 10+.

POWER OF 10+ HOW CITIES TRANSFORM THROUGH PLACEMAKING



FIGURE 3 | INTEGRATED PUBLIC REALM

Some of these activities should be unique to that particular place, reflecting the nature of the community. When places contain at least 10 of these experiences, public perception begins to shift among both locals and tourists, and places can become better equipped for generating resilience and innovation.

Figure 3 illustrates the concept of the Power of 10+ that is used as a guiding principle for a place, the public realm, a parks and recreation system, or an individual park or place.

THE EXCELLENT CITY PARK SYSTEM

Peter Harnik provides additional guiding principles in The Excellent City Park System, which states that there are seven measures of an excellent system:

- clear expression of purpose;
- ongoing planning and community involvement;
- sufficient assets in land, staffing, and equipment to meet the system's goals;
- equitable access;
- user satisfaction;
- safety from physical hazards and crime; and
- benefits beyond the boundaries of the parks.

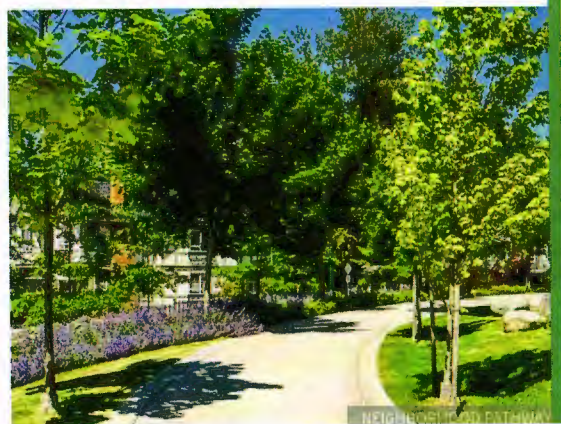
Each of these measures provides guidance for the development of a long-range vision.

High-Performance Public Spaces (HPPS)

HPPS generate multiple social, environmental, and economic benefits that contribute to a more sustainable and resilient community.

There are **25 HPPS criteria** that shall, to the extent possible, be used as aspirational goals for every existing and proposed park, trail, natural area, sports complex, and civic space in the system.

Meeting the criteria will require collaboration with other public realm providers. For example, meeting the first criterion—“the space creates and facilitates revenue-generating opportunities for the public sector, the private sector, or both” —may require a public-private partnership.



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All park and recreation facility design shall apply, to the extent possible, the principles espoused in HPPS theory through the application of the 25 HPPS criteria, as appropriate.

25 HPPS CRITERIA

ECONOMIC

- revenue-providing opportunities for the public or private sectors
- meaningful and desirable employment
- creating or sustaining living wage jobs
- increasing property values
- catalyzing infill development or the reuse of obsolete or under-used buildings or spaces
- attracting new residents
- attracting new businesses
- generating increased tax revenues
- optimizing operations and maintenance costs

SOCIAL

- improving the neighborhood
- improving mobility through – auto, transit, bike, pedestrian
- encouraging the health and fitness of residents and visitors
- providing relief from urban congestion and stressors
- providing places for formal and informal social gathering, art, performances, and community or civic events
- providing opportunities for individual and group passive and active recreation
- facilitating shared experiences among different groups of people
- attracting diverse populations
- promoting creative and constructive social interaction

ENVIRONMENTAL

- using energy, water, and material resources efficiently
- improving water quality of both surface and ground water
- serving as a net carbon sink
- enhancing biological diversity
- hardscape materials selecting based on longevity of service, social/cultural/historical sustainability, regional availability, low carbon footprint or other related criteria
- providing opportunities to enhance environmental knowledge
- serving as an interconnected node within ecological corridors and natural habitat



SOCIAL EQUITY



➤ Residents of all races, economic means, and abilities are welcome and equipped to participate in all aspects of community life.

STORMWATER TREATMENT



➤ Post development balance of evapotranspiration, streamflow, and infiltration should mimic the predevelopment balance, which typically requires keeping significant runoff volume from reaching the stream.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION



➤ Responses should be sensitive to the wider context in which climate change is experienced, including multiple stressors.

Other Principles

The following includes other guiding principles relevant to the County's parks and recreation vision.

HEALTH & WELLNESS



➤ Healthy communities decrease dependence on the automobile by building homes, businesses, schools, churches, and parks closer to one another so that people can more easily walk or bike between them; provide opportunities for people to be physically active and socially engaged as part of their daily routine; and allow persons, if they choose, to age in place and remain all their lives in a community that reflects their changing lifestyles and changing physical capabilities.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



➤ Economic development should focus on strengthening assets that enable distinctive industries to flourish and grow from within rather than rely primarily on marketing to recruit individual firms from elsewhere.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE



➤ Green infrastructure should include an interconnected network of a wide range of landscape elements that support native species, maintain natural ecological processes, sustain air and water resources, and contribute to the health and quality of life for communities and people.

Complete Streets (RURAL STREET)

Paved Shoulders

Paved shoulders on the edge of roadways can be enhanced to serve as a functional space for bicyclists and pedestrians to travel in the absence of other facilities with more separation.

Benefits

- Improves bicyclist experiences on roadways with higher speeds or traffic volumes
- Provides a stable surface off the roadway for pedestrians and bicyclists to use when sidewalks are not provided
- Reduce pedestrian “walking along roadway” crashes
- Can reduce “bicyclist struck from behind” crashes, which represent a significant portion of rural road crashes
- Provides advantages for all roadway users, by providing space for bicyclists, pedestrians, and motor vehicles
- Option to completely separate bike traffic on smaller local/collector streets

Considerations

- Enhancements with increased levels of striping and signs may interfere with the low-clutter character of a rural environment.
- Requires a wider roadway to provide an accessible shoulder space.

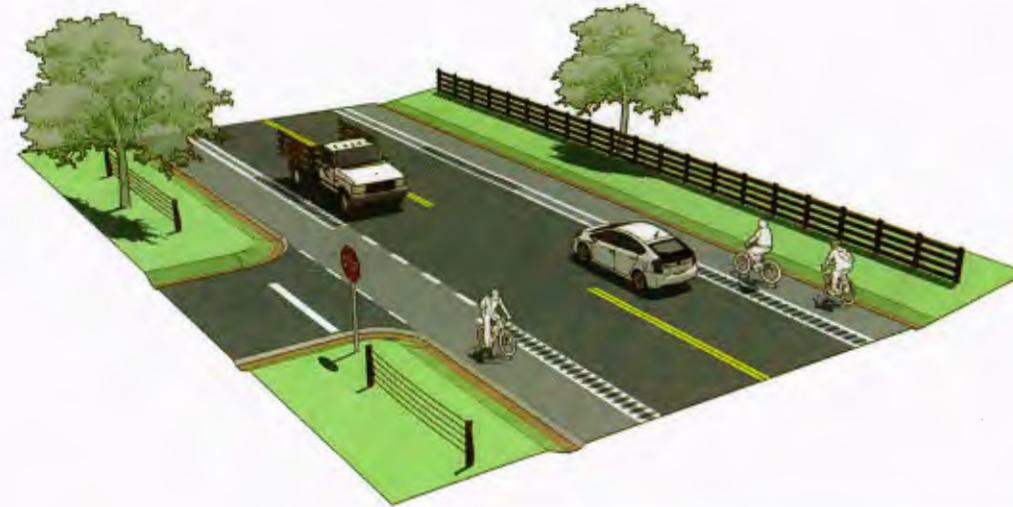


FIGURE 4 | PAVED SHOULDER - SMALL TOWN AND RURAL MULTIMODAL NETWORKS
[HTTPS://RURALDESIGNGUIDE.COM/VISUALLY-SEPARATED/PAVED-SHOULDER](https://ruraldesignguide.com/visually-separated/paved-shoulder)

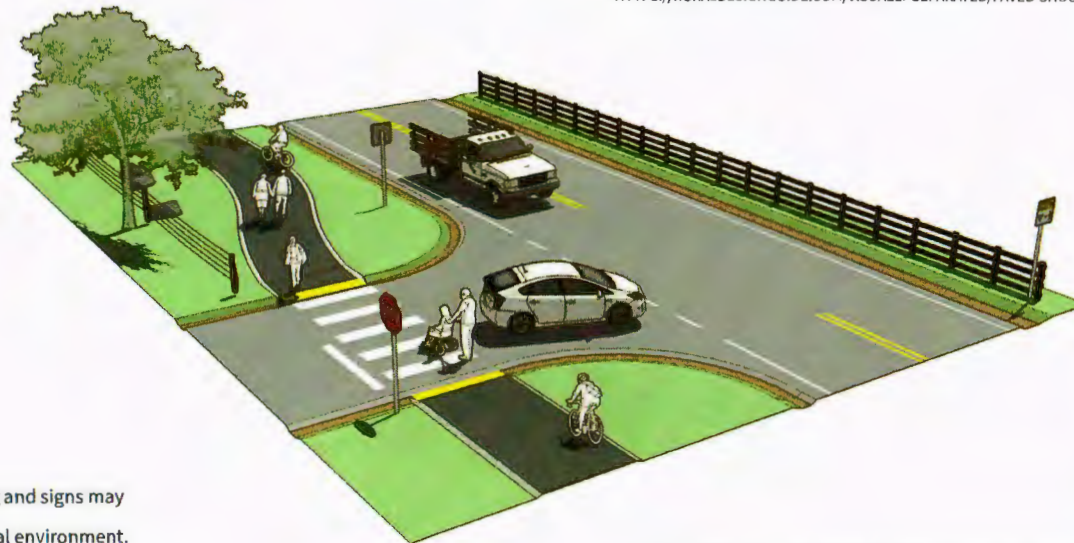


FIGURE 5 | SIDE PATH - SMALL TOWN AND RURAL MULTIMODAL NETWORKS
[HTTPS://RURALDESIGNGUIDE.COM/PHYSICALLY-SEPARATED/SIDEPATH](https://ruraldesignguide.com/physically-separated/sidepath)

APPLICATION

Speed and Volume
Appropriate on roads with moderate to high volumes and speeds and on roadways with a large amount of truck traffic. May function on multilane roads with heavy traffic but fails to provide a low-stress experience in this condition.

PREFERRED
 POTENTIAL

Network
Serves long-distance and regional travel.

— LOCAL
 — COLLECTOR
 — HIGHWAY

Land Use
Appropriate outside and within built-up areas, near school zones and transit locations, and where there is expected pedestrian and bicycle activity. Walkable shoulders should be provided along both sides of county roads and highways routinely used by pedestrians.

Complete Streets (SUBURBAN STREET)

Yield streets are designed to serve pedestrians, bicyclists, and automobiles in an area with a slower speed of travel in order to maintain safe conditions for all users.

Figure 6 shows a 2-way yield street which is appropriate in residential environments where drivers are expected to travel at low speeds. Many yield streets have significant off-street parking provisions and on-street parking utilization of 40–60% or less. Creating a “checked” parking scheme improves the functionality of a yield street.

Figure 7 shows a residential shared street or green alley. Typically these streets have low traffic and infrequent repaving cycles, resulting in back roads with potholes and puddling that are uninviting or unattractive. Shared streets/green alleys use sustainable materials, pervious pavements, and effective drainage to create an inviting public space for people to walk, play, and interact.



FIGURE 6 | YIELD STREET BY NACTO

[HTTPS://NACTO.ORG/PUBLICATION/URBAN-STREET-DESIGN-GUIDE/STREETS/YIELD-STREET/](https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/streets/yield-street/)

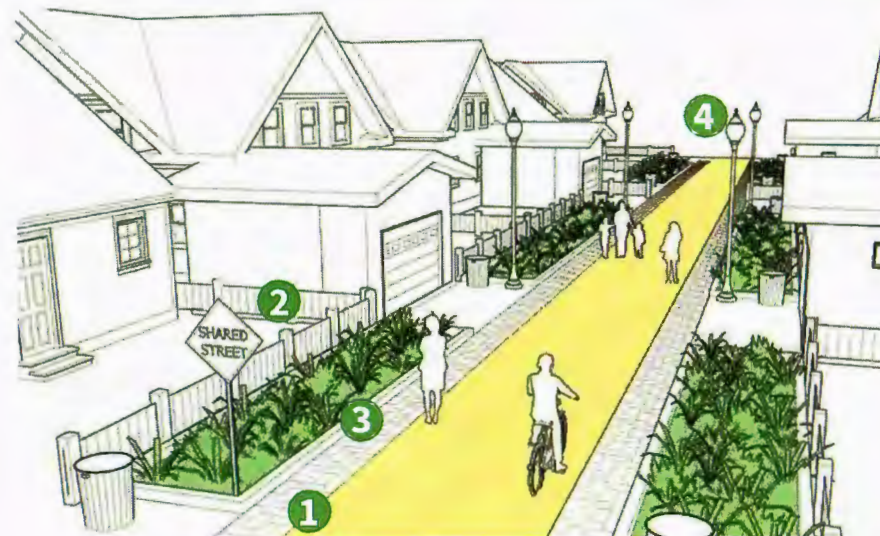


FIGURE 7 | SHARED STREET/ GREEN ALLEY BY NACTO

[HTTPS://NACTO.ORG/PUBLICATION/URBAN-STREET-DESIGN-GUIDE/STREETS/GREEN-ALLEY/](https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/streets/green-alley/)

COMPLETE STREETS

YIELD STREET

- 1 All residential streets should provide safe and inviting places to walk and good access to local stores and schools. Design should mitigate the effects of driveway conflicts, reduce cut-through traffic, and maintain slow speeds conducive to traffic safety.
- 2 Driveways should be constructed to minimize intrusion upon the sidewalk. Maintain sidewalk materials and grade across driveways.
- 3 The planting zone of the sidewalk creates opportunities for street trees, bioswales, pervious strips, and rain gardens.
- 4 While most yield streets should have a minimum of signage and striping, signage should be used to indicate bidirectional motorized traffic at transition points or where 2-way operation has recently been introduced.

SHARED STREET/ GREEN ALLEY

- 1 Construct shared streets with low-impact pavement materials, such as pervious pavements.
- 2 These types of streets may be operated as pedestrian-only environments or as shared streets. Use bollards, signs, and design features that make clear the intended street users.
- 3 To avoid puddling, stormwater run-off should be infiltrated in-place using permeable paving or bioswales at the edge of the pedestrian path.
- 4 To maintain a safe environment, shared streets should have adequate lighting. Pedestrian-scale light fixtures that focus illumination toward the ground and minimize light pollution are required. Public safety is of paramount consideration for all new and existing streets. Appropriate lighting is an essential prerequisite to a feeling of public safety on shared streets.

Complete Streets (URBAN STREET)

Complete streets are designed to **limit traffic speeds** and **improve overall conditions** that allow for streets to be **safely shared by automobiles and pedestrians**.

Figure 8 shows an urban street prior to being modified to become a complete street. This street is a typical four lane configuration which has been known to increase rear-end and sideswipe vehicle crashes and pose a higher pedestrian crash risk.

Figure 9 is aimed at **creating a road diet** where intersections with insufficient visibility are reconstructed to be more compact. **Compact intersections** place more activity within the sight triangle, giving all users a better view of potential conflicts.



FIGURE 8 | NEIGHBORHOOD MAIN STREET (BEFORE) BY NACTO

[HTTPS://NACTO.ORG/PUBLICATION/URBAN-STREET-DESIGN-GUIDE/STREETS/NEIGHBORHOOD-MAIN-STREET/](https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/streets/neighborhood-main-street/)



FIGURE 9 | NEIGHBORHOOD MAIN STREET (AFTER) BY NACTO

[HTTPS://NACTO.ORG/PUBLICATION/URBAN-STREET-DESIGN-GUIDE/STREETS/NEIGHBORHOOD-MAIN-STREET/](https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/streets/neighborhood-main-street/)

COMPLETE STREETS

- 1 | PEDESTRIAN SAFETY ISLAND**
 As an alternative to turn lanes, a six foot pedestrian safety island or median can be retained in the configuration by tapering the bike lane buffer near the intersection and shifting the through lanes to the right.
- 2 | ROAD DIET**
 The application of a road diet may be carried out in two phases, the first consisting solely of striping and a center turn lane, and the second, of medians and plantings to complement the center lane.
- 3 | PROMOTING ECONOMY**
 From an economic standpoint, road diets often rank favorably with business owners and have a positive impact on local business activity. Slower, safer traffic goes hand in hand with higher pedestrian volumes.
- 4 | BIKE BOXES**
 Bike boxes help cyclists make left or right turns by placing them in front of traffic at a red light. On streets with higher traffic volumes, cyclists may choose to make a two-stage turn.
- 5 | PARKLETS**
 Parklets, a sidewalk extension that provides more space, are ideal for neighborhood main streets with active storefronts, heavy foot traffic, and lots of retail activity.
- 6 | DEDICATED LOADING ZONES**
 Streets with both heavy freight and parking demand, as well as on-street bike lanes, benefit from dedicated loading zones near the intersection. Loading zones help reduce obstruction of the bike lane and make deliveries easier for businesses. Loading zones can be striped and signed, or managed for off-peak deliveries.

Complete Streets (MULTI-MODAL FACILITIES)

Policies within the County's Recreation and Open Space and Transportation Elements provide a complete streets framework for proper design of multi-modal facilities that connect to neighborhood, community, and regional parks.

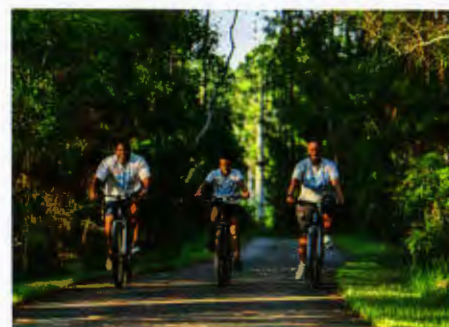
MULTI-MODAL FACILITIES

As required by Comprehensive Plan Policy ROS.02, the County shall require appropriate multi-modal access to all public recreation areas maintained by the County, including beach and waterfront facilities. Recreational facilities required for new development shall be constructed within or adjacent to the development property to maximize appropriate multi-modal access. This includes sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and multipurpose trails that shall be constructed by the developer along public roads which provide access from neighborhoods to County parks, as well as multi-modal facilities within developments that connect to roadway bicycle-pedestrian facilities (Policy ROS.02.02). As noted in Objective T.04 and Policy ROS.02.05), the County shall also further the safe integration and utilization of bicycle and pedestrian movement on the County transportation system within public facilities, commercial development, residential areas, neighborhood/community/regional parks, and other areas that allow public access. The County Engineer shall approve multi-modal circulation plans along roadways and within developments based on standards found in the Land Development Code, Roadway Standards, Mobility Plan, and applicable overlay/special district standards.

As required in Policy T.02.06, the County will control roadway design, through adopted regulations and the principles of FDOT's Context Classification Guide, to take into account the surrounding land uses and the users of the roadway. Context-sensitive design solutions are intended to:

- A) improve safety based on best practices;
- B) apply a process that integrates community context and the surrounding environment, including the surrounding land use;
- C) protect and promote accessibility and mobility for all users;
- D) balance the needs and comforts of all modes and users;
- E) encourage consistent use of national industry best practice guidelines to select context sensitive design solutions;
- F) improve energy efficiency in travel and mitigate vehicle emissions by providing non-motorized transportation options;
- G) encourage opportunities for physical activity and recognize the health benefits of an active lifestyle; and
- H) recognize complete streets as a long-term investment that can save money over time;
- I) Incorporate trees and landscaping as integral components of roadway design.

Policy T.04.02 requires construction of proposed trails as shown on Map FTMS-12 by requiring developments to construct that section adjacent to the development. Such facilities are eligible for credit from mobility fees when the facility is included on Map FTMS-12.



MULTI-PURPOSE TRAIL | [HTTPS://WILDLIGHT.COM/FLOCO-LIFE/](https://wildlight.com/floco-life/)



NASSAU TRANSIT | [HTTPS://WWW.NASSAUCOUNTYCOUNCILONAGING.ORG](https://www.nassaucountycouncilonaging.org)

PUBLIC WATERFRONT ACCESS

The County shall require as a condition of site plan approval that easements for public beach access be provided by a developer of beachfront property at an average of one-half mile intervals (Policy ROS.02.04).

Developers constructing amenity centers, neighborhood parks, community parks, and regional parks shall provide adequate multi-modal access to and between recreational facilities and public water bodies (Policy ROS.02.05).

Any access to public beaches and shorelines or other recreational sites required as a condition of concurrency or development approval, shall be of sufficient size to accommodate adequate vehicular parking and bicycle racks within the access easement (Policy ROS.02.06).

The County shall require developments with significant frontage along navigable waterways to provide, at a minimum, easements for, or the construction of, boat ramps or parking facilities for public use. Such easements may be calculated as part of the development's open space requirements (Policy ROS.02.07).



KINGS FERRY BOAT RAMP | [HTTP://WWW.THECOUNTRYINSIDER.COM/HOME/KINGS-FERRY-BOAT-RAMP](http://www.thecountyinsider.com/home/kings-ferry-boat-ramp)



HOLLY POINT BOAT RAMP

03



SERVICE-DELIVERY MODELS

Each parks subsystem delivery model (SDM) has its own unique constituents, facilities, programs, amenities, and issues; therefore, services may be delivered differently between subsystems.

SUBSYSTEM DELIVERY MODELS, CLASSIFICATIONS, & RECOMMENDATIONS

Also, each SDM provides different opportunities to **generate benefits for the community**; for example, large regional parks may provide the best opportunity for stormwater treatment, while bikeways and trails provide opportunities to **increase fitness and multimodal connectivity**.

Five alternative service delivery models

have been developed by Barth Associates to help define a community's long-range parks and recreation vision: **centralized, decentralized (equity), hub & spoke, venues, and activities models**. These models can apply not only to parks and recreation programs and facilities, but also to the distribution of social services, economic development initiatives, and conservation land programs.

CENTRALIZED SDM

First, the centralized SDM (Figure 6) assumes that residents and visitors from throughout the community will drive to the **central facility**. This model typically applies to regional or signature facilities and subsystems such as an aquatics center, a sports complex, a social services center, an urban festival park, or a cultural center.

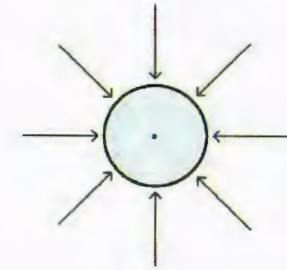


FIGURE 10 | CENTRALIZED SDM

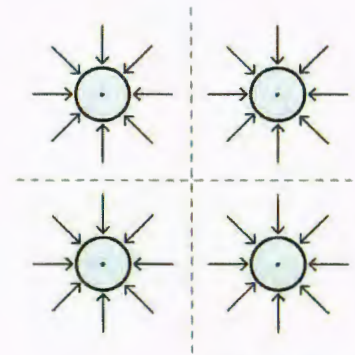


FIGURE 11 | EQUITY SDM

EQUITY SDM

A decentralized equity SDM (Figure 7) focuses on the **equitable distribution of services, measured in terms of distance** (Access LOS) or population served (Facility or Acreage LOS). An Equity SDM assumes that facilities or parks will be distributed equitably throughout the community. It is the most common model used for counties and suburban areas, including parks, sports fields, and recreation centers. It could also be used as a basis for determining strategic satellite locations for the delivery of social services, grocery stores (in "food deserts"), and neighborhood retail centers.

VENUES SDM

A venues model (Figure 8) is a variation on the centralized model, and is common to small towns and cities. It assumes that the system is comprised of **specialized facilities that will serve the entire community, regardless of access distance or population densities**. For example, Fernandina Beach has a tennis complex; a downtown park; a sports complex; a recreation center; a cultural center; and a marina. Each venue has been planned and designed to serve the needs of residents citywide.

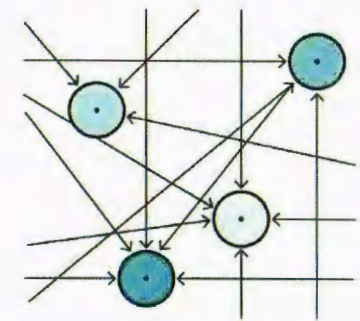


FIGURE 12 | VENUES SDM

HUB & SPOKE SDM

A hub & spoke model (Figure 9) combines the centralized and equity models. A common example is a **large, centralized community/recreation center supplemented by several smaller, satellite facilities**, or a central location to provide workforce training or homeless services, supplemented by smaller computer labs or food banks in community centers or libraries.

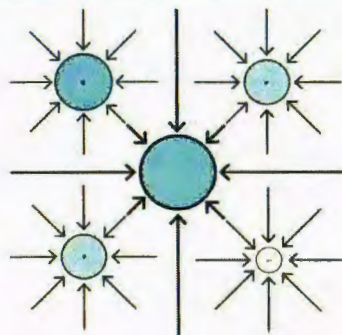


FIGURE 13 | HUB & SPOKE SDM

ACTIVITY-BASED SDM

Finally, an activity-based model focuses on providing desired **recreation opportunities throughout the community without regard for the type of park or recreational facility** (Figure 10). This model is most common in large, urbanized sites where land is at a premium. A dog park or tennis courts may be located on top of a parking deck; a playground may be provided through a local church; and an athletic field may be provided through partnerships with local schools.

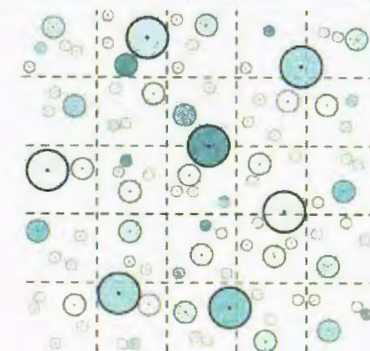


FIGURE 14 | ACTIVITY-BASED SDM

For example, the City of Seattle built the I-5 Colonnade urban mountain bike skills park under Interstate 5; and the City of New York tows a seven-lane swimming pool barge down the East River – dubbed the “Floating Pool Lady” – to serve the residents of the Bronx each

summer. The emphasis is not on park or facility types, but on providing access to recreational opportunities wherever and however they can be provided.

IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING PARKS

Most of the County’s parks were developed years ago to meet a specific purpose such as beach access, youth sports, or boat ramps. Yet it has become widely accepted that **parks and open spaces should be designed to meet as many needs as possible, and to generate multiple community-wide benefits related to recreation, health and fitness, economic development, social equity, and environmental sustainability.**

The County’s vision is to gradually update its existing parks to meet broader community needs. Basic facilities and amenities to be constructed wherever possible are included on the following page.

BASIC FACILITIES AND AMENITIES

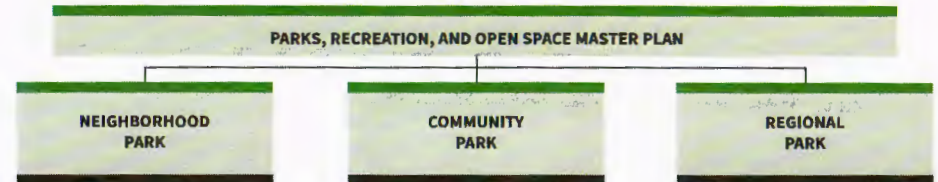
Natural areas	That are preserved or restored
Restrooms	That are ADA accessible
Dog parks	That are included where appropriate (equity model)
Dog-friendly parks	That allow dogs on leashes
Shade features	That include playground shade structures, shelters, and shade trees
Covered areas	That include meeting pavilions, park shelters and picnic areas
Multi-purpose lawns	That function as both leisure and active spaces
Playgrounds	That are commercial grade (hub & spoke model)
Park benches and seating	That allow places to “hang out” around playground and water views
Updates and repairs	That provide maintenance to existing facilities

04



PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

NASSAU COUNTY | EST. 1824



Neighborhood parks serve mainly local needs and can be replicated in small and easily accessible units. Typical facilities include a multi-purpose lawn/play field, walking path, playground, play courts, picnic shelters, restrooms, splashpad, and limited parking. It is the County’s vision that neighborhood parks will be designed and constructed by developers – rather than the County – in accordance with the park prototypes and design principles defined in this manual and incorporated into the County’s Land Development Code by reference. The parks will be maintained and operated by the developer, homeowner’s association, or similar entity.

Consistent with the 10-minute walk initiative, every resident living in urban or suburban areas shall be able to walk or bike on safe bicycle and pedestrian facilities to a neighborhood park located within 1/2 mile of their home (approximately a 10-minute walk). Each facility shall be designed within the context and principles of an Integrated Public Realm, Power of 10+, and HPPS Criteria and other relevant principles defined in this manual.

These design principles are illustrated by the prototype parks provided herein. However, in the case of neighborhood parks, the selection of park amenities to be included in an individual neighborhood park may be decided by the developer/owner based on market demands and target population provided that the intent of the overarching principles defined in this manual are met. As an example, a developer/owner may choose to install shuffle board courts instead of tennis courts or a swimming pool and splash pad instead of a basketball court and ping pong tables.



PARK PROTOTYPES

Nassau County identifies **three primary park types including: neighborhood parks, community parks, and regional parks**. Despite these classifications, the individual parks are not mutually exclusive. The park type classification system is not meant to limit the flexibility of park design or potential funding sources. It is envisioned there will be instances where it is desired that a community park, regional park, and, in more limited instances, neighborhood park will be jointly sited to provide additional amenity options and cost-sharing of infrastructure.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS



PROTOTYPE 1 - 6 ACRES

FIGURE 15 | PARK CONCEPT (6 ACRES)

Park Amenity Examples

1. Basketball court
2. Chess and checker tables with canopy
3. Community garden and shed
4. Exercise stations with canopy
5. Multi-purpose open space
6. Multi-purpose trail
7. On-street parking
8. Outdoor ping-pong tables with canopy

*Does not apply to age-restricted developments

9. Park oriented development
10. Park zone markings
11. Pavilion
12. Restrooms
13. Pickleball court
14. Picnic tables
15. Playground*
16. Tennis Court

All park prototypes include: bicycle racks, light fixtures, movable tables and chairs, outdoor electrical outlets, park and community signage, wayfinding, trash and recycling receptacles, tree lawn with canopy trees, and wi-fi.



PROTOTYPE 2 - 6 ACRES

FIGURE 16 | PARK CONCEPT (6 ACRES)

Park Amenity Examples

1. Pavilion, concession, and restrooms
2. Playground and shade structure*
3. Chess and checker table games
4. Outdoor foosball table
5. Outdoor ping-pong table
6. Multi-purpose open space
7. Picnic tables
8. Basketball, tennis, multi-purpose court

*Age-restricted

9. Pavilion
10. Park zone traffic calming
11. Crosswalk
12. Neighborhood park access
13. On-street parking
14. Green infrastructure
15. Park-oriented residential development



FIGURE 17 | PARK CONCEPT (2 ACRES)

Park Amenity Examples

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Basketball court | 7. Multi-purpose trail |
| 2. Chess and checker tables with canopy | 8. On-street parking |
| 3. Community garden and shed | 9. Outdoor ping-pong tables with canopy |
| 4. Exercise stations with canopy | 10. Park oriented development |
| 5. Multi-purpose open space | 11. Park zone markings |
| 6. Multi-purpose racket court | 12. Pavilions |
| • Pickleball Court | 13. Playground with canopy |
| • Tennis Court | |



FIGURE 18 | PARK CONCEPT (0.5 ACRES)

Park Amenity Examples

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Exercise stations with canopy | 6. Park oriented development |
| 2. Multi-purpose open space | 7. Park zone markings |
| 3. Multi-purpose racket court | 8. Pavilions |
| • Basketball court | 9. Playground with canopy |
| • Pickleball Court | |
| • Tennis Court | |
| 4. Multi-purpose trail | |
| 5. On-street parking | |



FIGURE 19 | PARK CONCEPT (0.25 ACRES)

Park Amenity Examples

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Exercise stations | 5. On-street parking |
| 2. Multi-purpose open space | 6. Park oriented development |
| 3. Multi-purpose court | 7. Park zone markings |
| • 1/2 Basketball Court | 8. Pavilion |
| • Pickleball Court | 9. Playground with canopy |
| • 1/2 Tennis Court with practice wall/art/green wall | 10. Art/green wall |
| 4. Walking path | |



Clustering Homes Oriented Toward An Open Common Space

Images from 'Pocket Neighborhoods: Creating Small-Scale Community in a Large-Scale World' by Ross Chapin



Park Amenity Examples

1. Rectangle fields
2. Diamond fields
3. Restroom and concession building
4. Pavilion
5. Playground and shade structure
6. Amphitheater
7. Overflow parking area
8. Basketball courts
9. Track and field
10. Tennis courts
11. Pickleball courts
12. Tennis and pickleball pro shop
13. Dog park
14. Multi-purpose trail
15. Fishing and paddling lake
16. Dock
17. Aquatic Center
18. Recreation Center

FIGURE 20 | REGIONAL PARK (TYPICAL)

Regional Parks serve regional needs, which people can reasonably be expected to travel to, and which cannot be replicated locally. Typical facilities could include athletic fields, dog parks, large playgrounds, tennis and pickleball courts, multi-purpose fields, indoor recreation centers, aquatics centers, equestrian facilities, boat ramps, restrooms, parking, and kayak launches.

The County is to meet the majority of residents' recreation needs through the development of an equitably-distributed network of large, multi-use, +/-75-150 acre regional parks. Every resident living in urban or suburban areas should be able to bike or drive to a regional park within five miles of their homes; every resident living in rural areas should be able to drive to a regional park within 10 miles

of their home.

Figure 20 shows that approximately 12 regional parks will be required to fulfill the vision; they will also make a significant contribution to the County's Comprehensive Plan goal of 14 acres of park land per 1,000 residents. Actual park locations will be based on existing and planned population growth areas, regional scale natural resources, location of wetlands and floodplain, and other state, federal, and private conservation and recreation areas.

REGIONAL PARK



WESTSIDE REGIONAL PARK/ APPLICATION OF PROTOTYPE PRINCIPLES

Park Amenity Examples

FIGURE 21 | WESTSIDE REGIONAL PARK

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Outfitters/Pavilion/Restrooms/Event Space | 9. Restrooms |
| 2. Village green and community lawn | 10. Trails |
| 3. Airnasium | 11. Playground |
| 4. Future community/Fitness center | 12. Dog park |
| 5. Multi-purpose fields | 13. Amphitheater |
| 6. Destination island | 14. Low impact stormwater facilities |
| 7. Fishing and kayak pond | 15. Boardwalk with potential service and Shuttle |
| 8. Outdoor fitness | |

COMMUNITY PARK

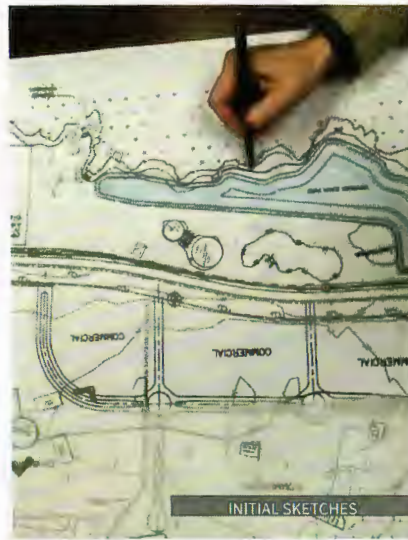


WILDLIGHT COMMUNITY PARK/ APPLICATION OF PROTOTYPE PRINCIPLES

FIGURE 22 | WILDLIGHT COMMUNITY PARK

A **Community park** serves two or more neighborhoods, is a minimum size of 10 developable acres, and typically serves residents within ½ - 3 miles. A community park is not intended to be completely passive nor fully active but rather a blending of recreational opportunities which may, include space for third party providers to provide indoor recreation space or aquatics. Community parks are not intended to be used extensively for programmed adult athletic use and tournaments.

NASSAU CROSSING COMMUNITY PARK



NASSAU CROSSING COMMUNITY PARK INITIAL CONCEPTION

NASSAU CROSSING COMMUNITY PARK GROUND BREAKING



NASSAU COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT
 45195 MUSSLEWHITE RD, CALLAHAN, FL 32011
 Phone: (904) 530-6120

PARKS & RECREATION

